

An Introduction to the OOMMF eXtensible Solver Class Architecture

M. J. Donahue and D. G. Porter

NIST, Gaithersburg, MD USA



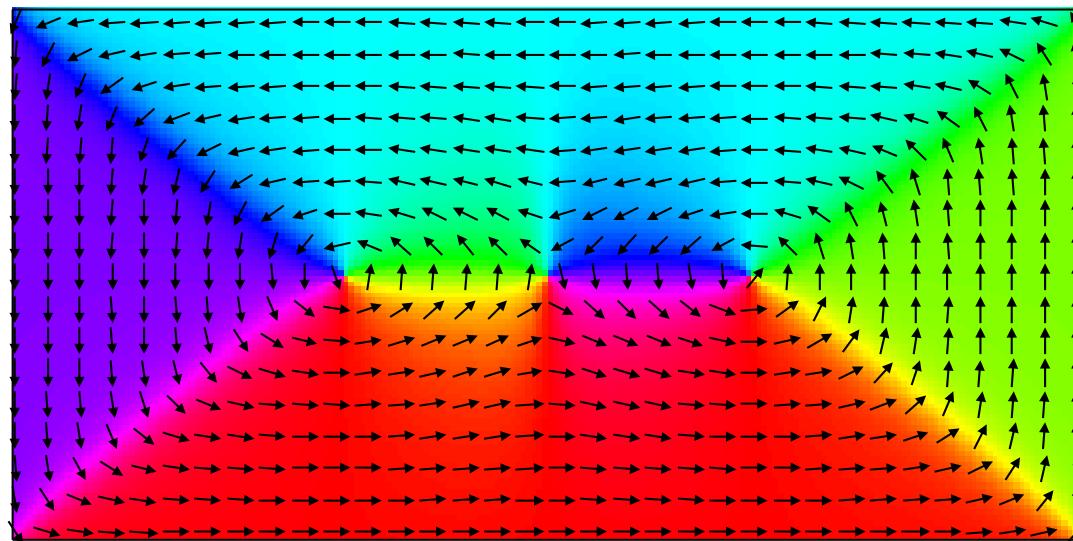
National Institute of Standards and Technology
Technology Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce

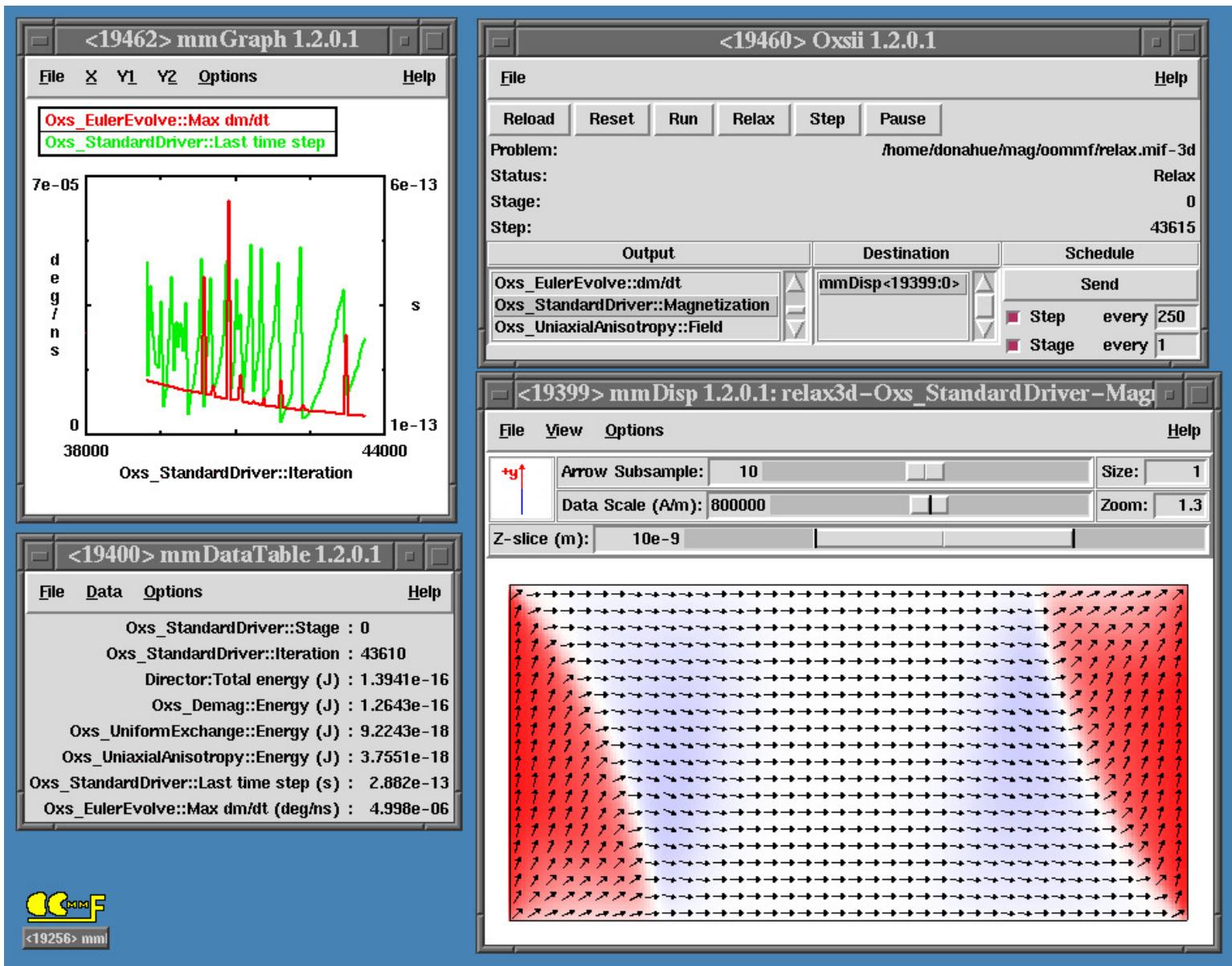


The
OOMMF
eXtensible
Solver

Remanent Magnetization

$1 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \times 0.5 \text{ } \mu\text{m} \times 5 \text{ nm}$





Testbed Systems

Platform	Compilers
AIX	VisualAge C++ (xlC), Gnu gcc
Alpha/Compaq Tru64 UNIX	Compaq C++, Gnu gcc
Alpha/Linux	Compaq C++, Gnu gcc
Alpha/Windows NT	Microsoft Visual C++
HP-UX	aC++
Intel/Linux	Gnu gcc
Intel/Windows NT, 95, 98	Microsoft Visual C++, Cygwin gcc, Borland C++
MIPS/IRIX 6 (SGI)	MIPSpro C++, Gnu gcc
SPARC/Solaris	Sun Workshop C++, Gnu gcc

Micromagnetic Equations

Landau-Lifshitz-Gilbert:

$$\frac{d\mathbf{M}}{dt} = \frac{-\omega}{1 + \lambda^2} \mathbf{M} \times \mathbf{H}_{\text{eff}} - \frac{\lambda \omega}{(1 + \lambda^2) M_s} \mathbf{M} \times (\mathbf{M} \times \mathbf{H}_{\text{eff}})$$

$$\mathbf{H}_{\text{eff}} = -\frac{1}{\mu_0} \frac{\partial E_{\text{density}}}{\partial \mathbf{M}}$$

Energies:

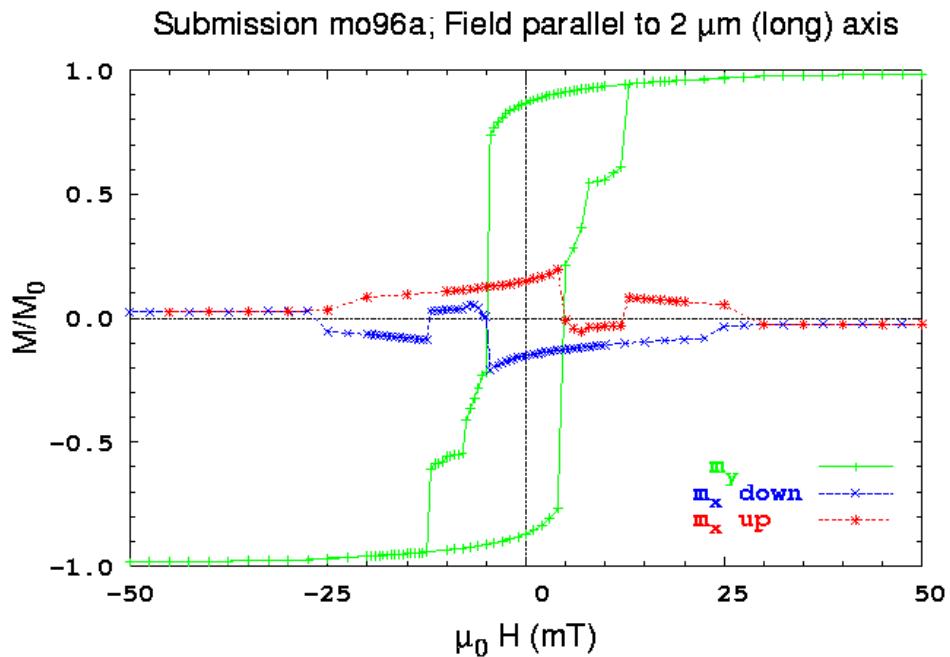
$$E_{\text{exchange}} = \frac{A}{M_s^2} (|\nabla M_x|^2 + |\nabla M_y|^2 + |\nabla M_z|^2)$$

$$E_{\text{anis}} = \frac{K_1}{M_s^4} (M_x^2 M_y^2 + M_y^2 M_z^2 + M_z^2 M_x^2)$$

$$\begin{aligned} E_{\text{demag}} = & \frac{\mu_0}{8\pi} \mathbf{M}(r) \cdot \left[\int_V \nabla \cdot \mathbf{M}(\mathbf{r}') \frac{\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|^3} d^3 r' \right. \\ & \left. - \int_S \hat{\mathbf{n}} \cdot \mathbf{M}(\mathbf{r}') \frac{\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'}{|\mathbf{r} - \mathbf{r}'|^3} d^2 r' \right] \end{aligned}$$

$$E_{\text{Zeeman}} = -\mu_0 \mathbf{M} \cdot \mathbf{H}_{\text{ext}}$$

Hysteresis Loop Calculations



```
FOR i = 1 to N
    Apply external field i
    WHILE(not equilibrium)
        Take time step
        Calculate energies and fields
    END WHILE(not equilibrium)
END FOR i
```

Cell-Based Calculations

```
FOR cell = 1 to N
    FOR energy = 1 to M
        cell->CalculateEnergy[energy]
    END FOR energy
END FOR cell
```

Energy-Based Calculations

```
FOR energy = 1 to M
    FOR cell = 1 to N
        energy->CalculateEnergy[cell]
    END FOR cell
END FOR energy
```

Advantages to Energy-Based Approach

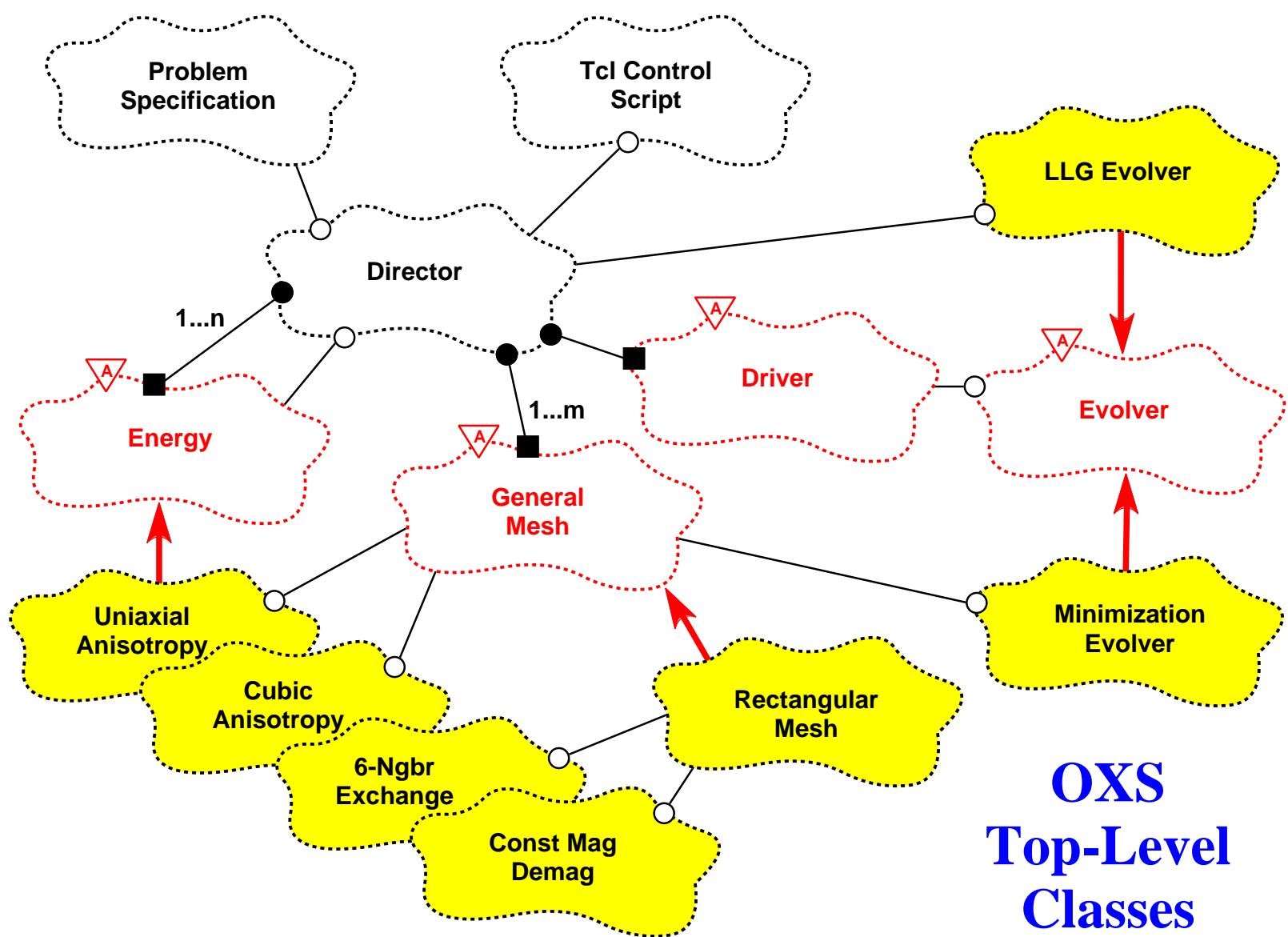
1. Encapsulation of material parameters
2. Efficient demag calculation
3. Typical output requirements
4. Expectations of end users and extension writers

Disadvantages?

- Exposure of mesh details
- Shared material parameters
- Multiple spin array traversals

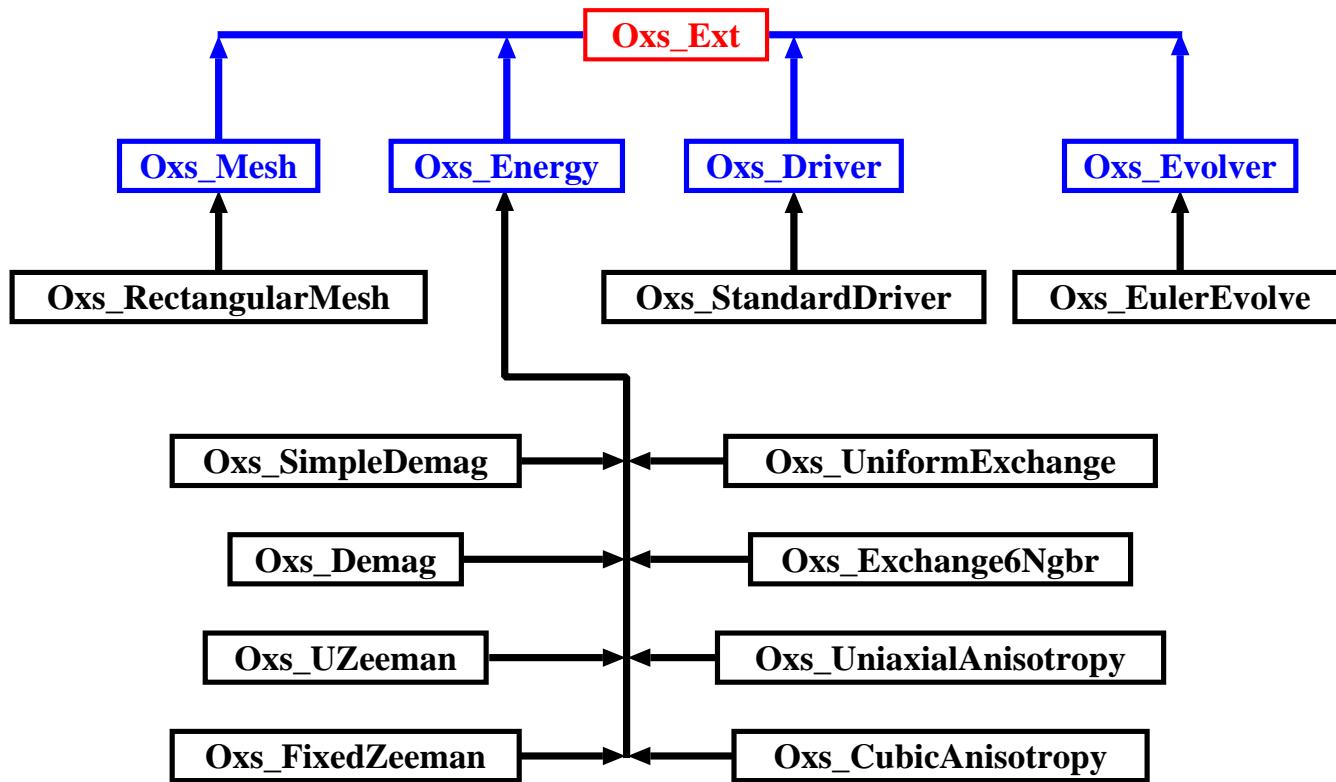
Mesh Downcasting in Oxs_Demag

```
void Oxs_Demag::FillCoefficientArrays
    (const Oxs_Mesh* genmesh) const
{ // This routine is conceptually const.
  const Oxs_RectangularMesh* mesh
  = dynamic_cast<const Oxs_RectangularMesh*>(genmesh);
  if(mesh==NULL) {
    string msg=string("Object ")
      + string(genmesh->InstanceName())
      + string(" is not a rectangular mesh.");
    throw Oxs_Ext::Error(msg.c_str());
  }
  ...
}
```

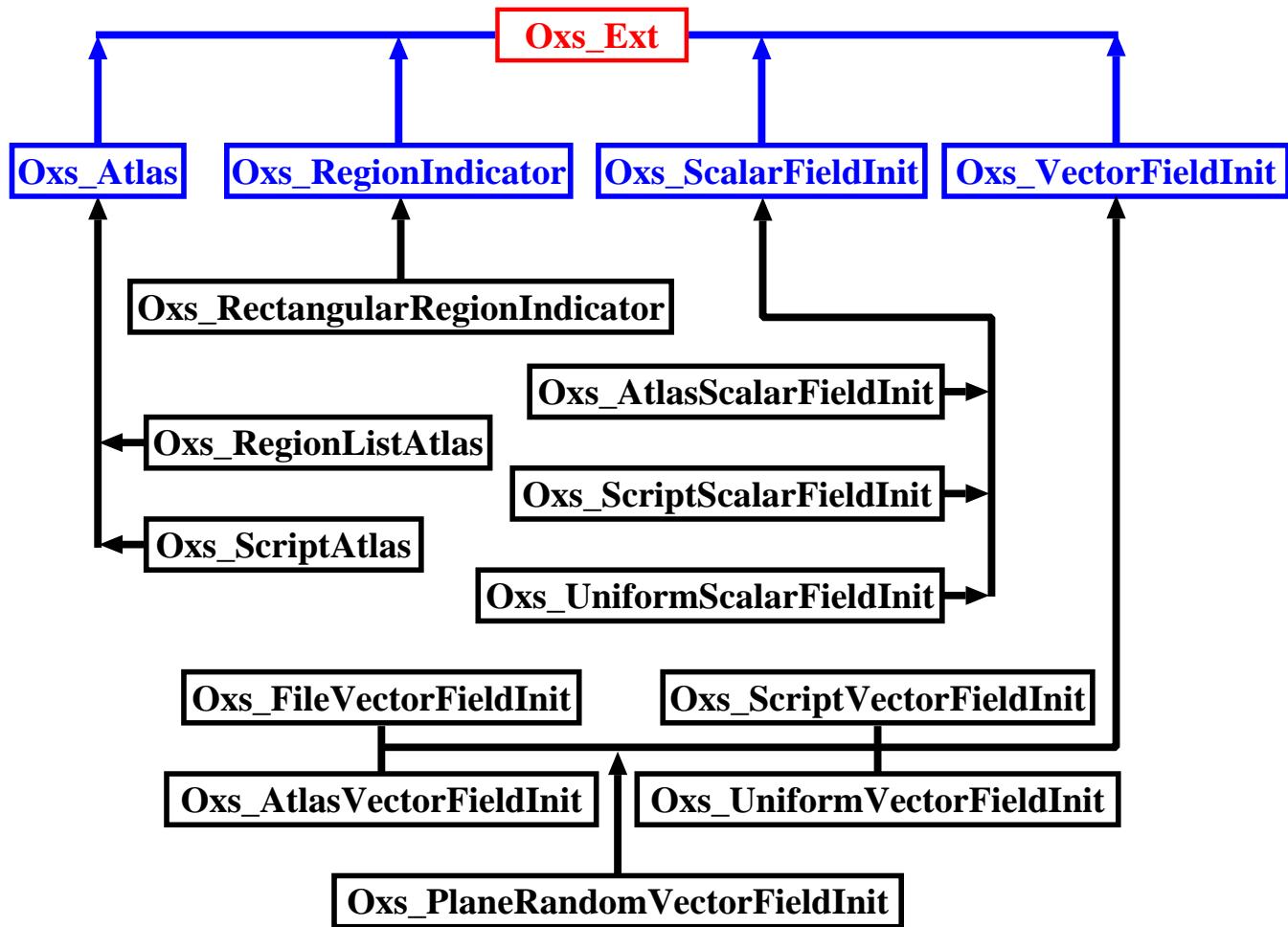


**OXS
Top-Level
Classes**

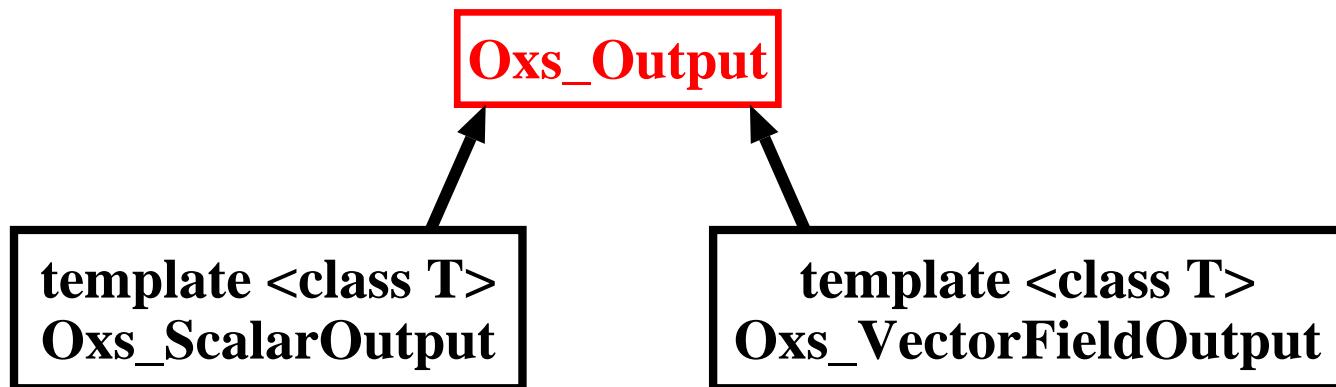
Oxs_Ext Main Tree



Oxs_Ext Support Tree



Oxs_Output Hierarchy



Sample MIF 2.0 File

```
# MIF 2.0

Specify Oxs_SimpleDemag {}

Specify Oxs_UniformExchange:NiFe {
    A 13e-12
}

Specify Oxs_EulerEvolve {
    alpha 0.5
    start_dm 0.01
}
```

```
Specify Oxs_SectionAtlas:atlas {
    world { Oxs_RectangularSection {
        xrange {1e-9 301e-9}
        yrange {0 200e-9}
        zrange {-1d-9 19e-9}
    } }
}
```

```
Specify Oxs_RectangularMesh:mesh {
    cellsize {10e-9 10e-9 10e-9}
    atlas :atlas
}
```

```
Specify Oxs_UniaxialAnisotropy {  
    K1 { Oxs_UniformScalarFieldInit { value 6.2831853e4 } }  
    axis { Oxs_RandomVectorFieldInit {  
        min_norm 1  
        max_norm 1  
    } }  
}
```

```
Specify Oxs_StandardDriver {
    evolver Oxs_EulerEvolve
    min_timestep 1e-18
    max_timestep 1e-9
    stopping_dm_dt 0.01
    mesh :mesh
    Ms { Oxs_UniformScalarFieldInit { value 8e5 } }
    m0 { Oxs_ScriptVectorFieldInit {
        script {SineSpin 5}
        norm 1
    } }
}
```

```
proc SineSpin { freq x y z xmin ymin  
                 zmin xmax ymax zmax } {  
    global pi  
    set xspan [expr $xmax - $xmin]  
    set mult [expr 2*pi*$freq/$xspan]  
    set vx [expr sin($mult*$x)]  
    set vy [expr cos($mult*$x)]  
    set vz 0  
    return "$vx $vy $vz"  
}
```

Sample Header File

```
/* FILE: simpleanisotropy.h
 *
 * Simple uniaxial anisotropy, derived from Oxs_Energy class.
 *
 */
#ifndef _OXS_SIMPLEANISOTROPY
#define _OXS_SIMPLEANISOTROPY

#include "energy.h"
#include "meshvalue.h"
#include "simstate.h"
#include "threevector.h"

/* End includes */
```

```
class Oxs_SimpleAnisotropy:public Oxs_Energy {  
private:  
    REAL8m K1;  
    ThreeVector axis;  
public:  
    virtual const char* ClassName() const; // ClassName() is  
    /// automatically generated by the OXS_EXT_REGISTER macro.  
    Oxs_SimpleAnisotropy(const char* name, // Child instance id  
        Oxs_Director* newdtr, // App director  
        Tcl_Interp* safe_interp, // Safe interpreter  
        const char* argstr); // MIF input block parameters  
    virtual ~Oxs_SimpleAnisotropy() {}  
    virtual void GetEnergyAndField(const Oxs_SimState& state,  
        Oxs_MeshValue<REAL8m>& energy,  
        Oxs_MeshValue<ThreeVector>& field) const;  
};  
#endif // _OXS_SIMPLEANISOTROPY
```

Sample Source Code File

```
// FILE: simpleanisotropy.cc

#include "nb.h"
#include "simpleanisotropy.h"

// Oxs_Ext registration support
OXS_EXT_REGISTER(Oxs_SimpleAnisotropy);

/* End includes */
```

```
// Constructor
Oxs_SimpleAnisotropy::Oxs_SimpleAnisotropy(
    const char* name,      // Child instance id
    Oxs_Director* newdtr, // App director
    Tcl_Interp* safe_interp, // Safe interpreter
    const char* argstr)   // MIF input block parameters
: Oxs_Energy(name,newdtr,safe_interp,argstr)
{
    // Process initialization string
    K1 = GetRealInitValue("K1");
    axis = GetThreeVectorInitValue("axis");
    axis.SetMag(1.0);
    VerifyAllInitArgsUsed();
}
```

```
void Oxs_SimpleAnisotropy::GetEnergyAndField
(const Oxs_SimState& state,
Oxs_MeshValue<REAL8m>& energy,
Oxs_MeshValue<ThreeVector>& field
) const
{
    const Oxs_MeshValue<REAL8m>& Ms_inverse = *(state.Ms_inverse);
    const Oxs_MeshValue<ThreeVector>& spin = state.spin;
    UINT4m size = state.mesh->Size();

    REAL8m field_mult = (2.0/MU0)*K1;
    for(UINT4m i=0;i<size;++i) {
        REAL8m dot = axis*spin[i];
        field[i] = (dot*field_mult*Ms_inverse[i]) * axis;
        energy[i] = -K1*dot*dot;
    }
}
```

Sample Specify Block

```
Specify Oxs_SimpleAnisotropy {  
    K1 530e3  
    axis { 1 1 0 }  
}
```

Adding a New Energy Term

1. Copy sample `.h` and `.cc` files to `oommf/app/oxs/local`.
2. Change names.
3. Add new code.
4. Run `pimake`.
5. Add new term to MIF input file.

NB: Modify no files from OOMMF distribution!

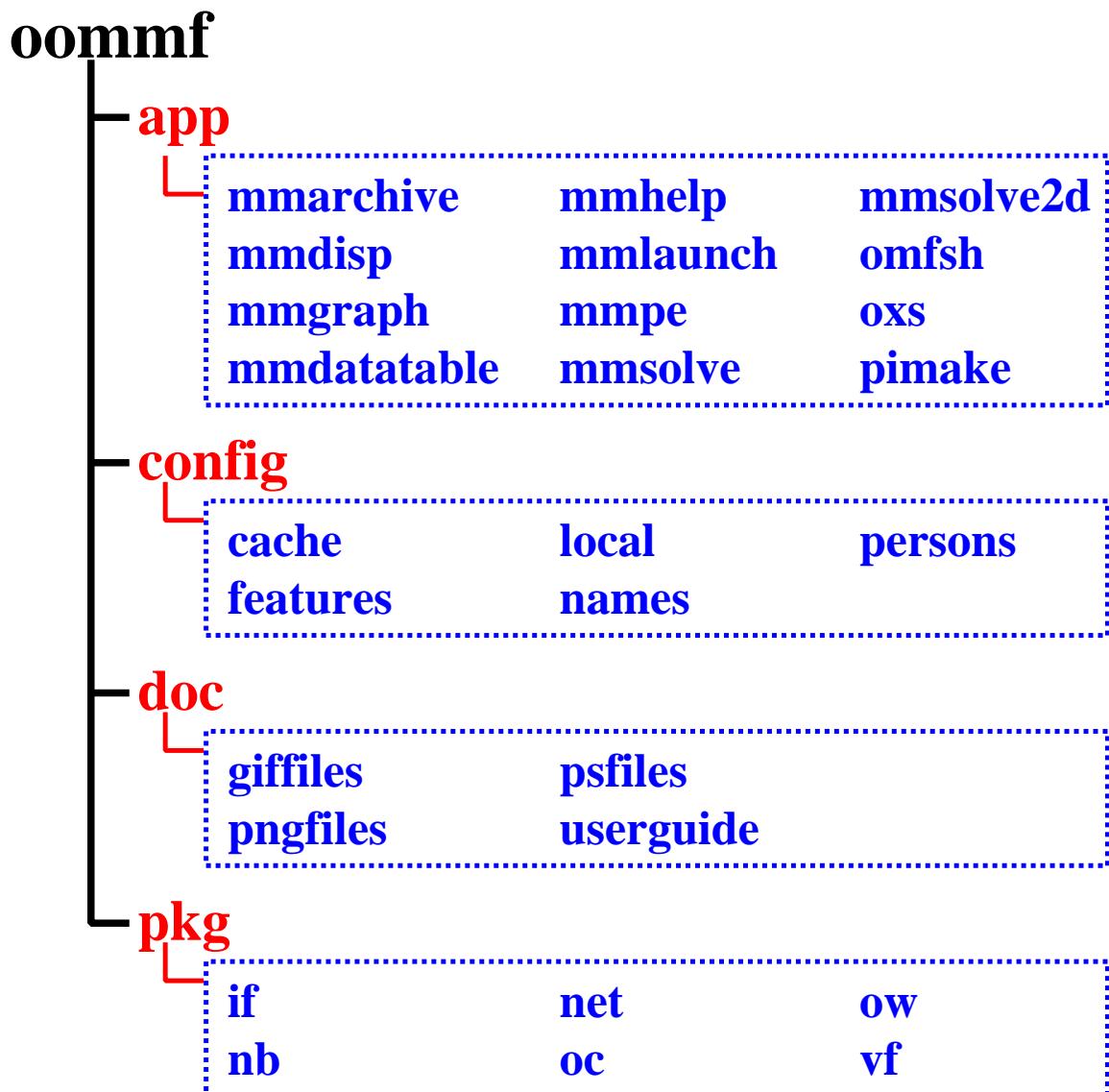
Standard Cubic Anisotropy:

$$E_{\text{anis}} = \frac{K_1}{M_s^4} (M_x^2 M_y^2 + M_y^2 M_z^2 + M_z^2 M_x^2)$$

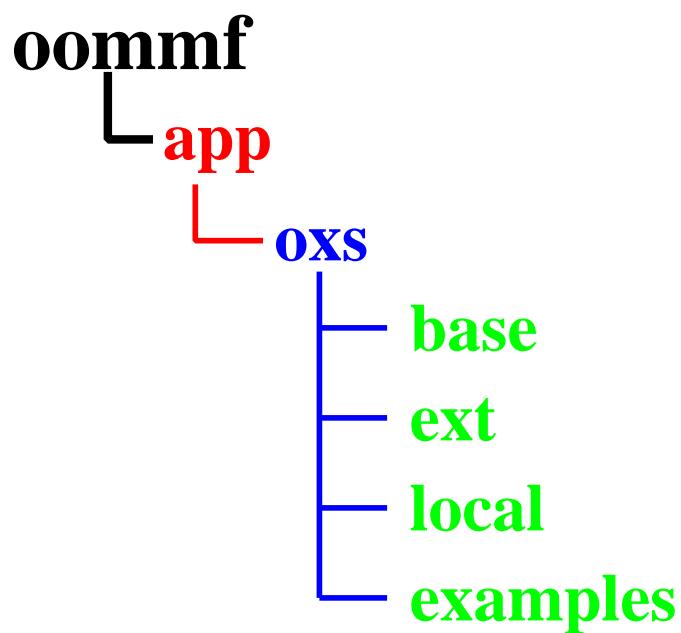
Extended Cubic Anisotropy:

$$E_{\text{anis}} = \frac{K_1}{M_s^4} (M_x^2 M_y^2 + M_y^2 M_z^2 + M_z^2 M_x^2) + \frac{K_2}{M_s^6} (M_x^2 M_y^2 M_z^2)$$

OOMMF Directory Layout



OXS Subdirectory Layout



Web Pages

- Home Page:
<http://math.nist.gov/~MDonahue/>
- OOMMF:
<http://math.nist.gov/oommf/>
- μ MAG:
<http://www.ctcms.nist.gov/~rdm/mumag.org.html>